

PLANS OF THE SUFFRAGETTES

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST TELLS OF THE OUTLOOK.

English Women Seeking Votes Under a Flag of Truce at Present—The Next Move—Trouble Being Prepared for Prime Minister Asquith.

LONDON, July 30.—At 4 Clement's Inn, Strand, London, is the headquarters of the National Women's Social and Political Union, better known as the suffragettes. It is a quiet place, the Old World and scarcely the place that would be picked out as destined, it is trusted without blush, to bring about the greatest change in the economic and social conditions that has ever been accomplished in the name of advance and humanity, to secure suffrage literature.

Flights of wide steps lead to the headquarters, which consist of a suite of seven rooms, where there is a working staff of eighty persons. In the rooms are many souvenirs of the campaign. One is a big poster called "The Haunted House," depicting a "feminine figure seated on one of the Parliament buildings, with fingers pointing to the lofty tower in prophetic warning."

Christabel Pankhurst, it is remarked by some, being young, pretty and vivacious, has attracted more public notice than some of her associates who have worked as hard as she for the cause but are less spectacularly favored. Yet there is no doubt that she is at present one of the most interesting figures of the campaign. Ask any of the followers of the cause which prominent leader will supply the most readable literature and she will say immediately, "Oh, Christabel!" before the sober second thought. "Well, perhaps others have worked as hard," but however this may be, when you hear her address a crowded assembly at Queen's Hall, where every Monday there is an "at home" of suffragettes, you are convinced that she has come by her reputation honestly, that she is a born orator.

Christabel Pankhurst writes L.L.D. after her name, a degree gained at Victoria University. She steps naturally into her role of militant suffragette. Her

doubted in strength and importance until our rights are recognized.

"There will be no steps backward. The subject will certainly not come to any decision before the end of the year and until that time we are having a breathing space, which means we are working harder than ever, many of us going to the seashore resorts to reach the masses while they have leisure to read and think, some attending the by-elections throughout the country, others occupied with the numberless plans to raise the necessary capital for the contest before us, but we have not out raids for the moment."

"We need £20,000 for the coming year and expect to get it without fail. Last year we needed only £20,000 and raised it. Our means at hand consist of personal subscriptions, and people are more generous; at our exposition we raised £6,000 in May, and the circulation of our pamphlets and newspaper is steadily growing."

"Advertisers have found out that our newspaper is read by the buying class of women and are anxious to use it as a medium. Our publications already more than pay expenses."

"You close that part of the subject hastily, for while it is the base of the structure it is not quite so picturesque as some of the other phases, and ask concerning the next militant move."

"Our next militant move?" Miss Pankhurst clasps her hands and leans forward, looking at you intently full face, with an expression that with older and more settled features might be termed grim. "We shall continue to make ourselves as obnoxious as we can, and while for the moment there do not seem to be any more effective ways than those already used, no doubt new inspirations will come from time to time as they have in the past."

"The latest one, you know, is the revolt of the women in prison, who have smashed windows, started themselves, refused to wear the prison garb, torn it when put on them, and in a word broken every rule and regulation. The maximum penalty that can be allotted for this offence is fourteen days of close confinement, and they are willing, if not eager, to endure this."

"Close confinement is not pleasant. I had several days of it. The idea is to break the spirit, and it is true you do come out in rather a limp condition, for



MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

Government furnishing a headquarters for the votes for women propaganda?

"It is as ridiculous as that of the Prime Minister going about everywhere under police protection, as it is said he does, having a blue-coated breakthrough to fend off the waves of suffragettes as ridiculous as the position of the 'antis' shrieking in public that women have no place there but should stay at home."

"There is no doubt that social London looks upon the cause with a kind of ironical humor. Everywhere one goes one hears some amusing suffragette story. At one party it is the tale of the policeman who at one of the Parliamentary raids was forced to yank down by the ankles a shrieking sister from her position on the pedestal of King George's statue to which she had climbed to harangue the mob."

"How did you manage to get her down without hurting her?" some philanthropist strolling by, who had seen the capture, asked of Bobby afterward.

"Ow'd Hi manage, sir? Why Hi's a married man and Hi knows 'ow to 'andle 'em."

The declaration of a male suffragist at the trial of his wife that he was perfectly willing to pay a guinea a week every week she was in jail bore to the cynical a different meaning than was intended, and although it happened last winter the remark is still quoted as showing a certain advantage that the man possesses whose wife is allied to the cause over the husbands whose helpmeets are indifferent.

"It hasn't been easy," says Miss Pankhurst, speaking of this phase of the subject, "the facing ridicule and the running counter to convention. It requires a lot of courage; it isn't a thing that you could possibly do unless you had a very strong reason for it."

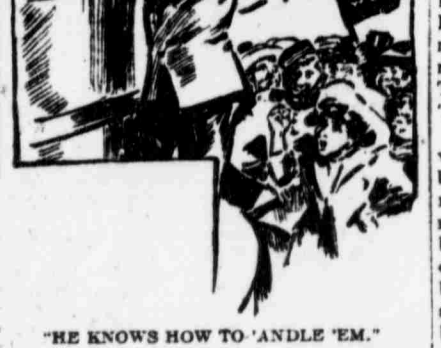
"When we commenced we commenced in a very ladylike manner. We never thought of interrupting a political speaker until he had finished his speech. The consequence of this was that immediately it became known that we were represented at a meeting by women who had questions to ask and objections to raise, the speaker left and the press with him the very moment he had finished and the suffragette movement might just as well have been non-existent."

"It was this knowledge that first forced us into the militant path. To-day we have reached the point where we are excluded from political meetings, many politicians absolutely refusing to utter a word in public except before audiences from which we are excluded, and where only 'guaranteed women' are present—those vouched for by the men with them. This has forced us to make use of public meetings and official functions, wherever and whenever there is a crowd large enough to justify the outbreak."

"It is one of the most difficult and trying experiences to go through with for it usually ends in a forcible ejection without any of the prestige that should reward the act, yet whenever we call for volunteers, there are plenty at our disposal. Really there is no limit to what women are willing to place to their audacity and courage in this organized revolt."

"For forty years we have had a woman suffrage movement in existence. At the present moment it is admitted that our reasons are unanswerable and that we have right on our side. But what happens? Nothing!"

"Having admitted the right, we would



"HE KNOWS HOW TO 'HANDLE 'EM."

remain where we were for five hundred years more if it were not for aggressive measures. It is the time for action. We have argued enough. We do not intend to keep any bad laws that stand in the way. Pressure must be used."

You ask shingly if there is not some times just a little bit of sympathy for the poor Prime Minister, the focus of attacks. "Sympathy must not enter politics," says Miss Pankhurst without relaxing from her serious mood. "Prime Minister Asquith should retire to private life if he wants that. We don't ask sympathy; we ask justice."

"When some of our members followed him down to Devonshire where he had gone for a few days rest, and layd him on the golf fields and coming out of church, getting him in a position where he simply could not refuse to listen, he was quite irritable and annoyed at the idea that he was not allowed to have even a week-end rest. They asked him 'what about the vacation of Patricia Woodcock,' who had been in prison at that time for three months."

"Personally I can promise you that Prime Minister Asquith will not have any rest until he lets us rest. We do not think that he has deserved a holiday, but if he really knew it he is enjoying absolute peace in comparison with the



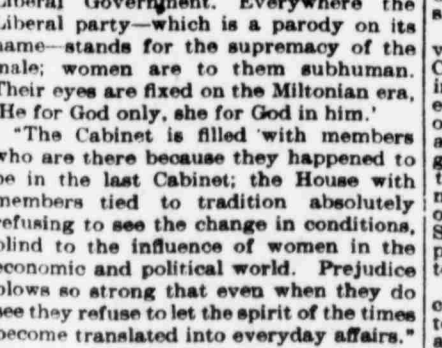
OVER THE BUNKER TO ASQUITH.

strenuous days that will come if it should be decided that we have a right to send a deputation and that he must receive it. "When you realize that Mr. Schreiner, the brother of Olive Schreiner, had no difficulty in obtaining a hearing in regard to the advisability of granting a vote to the Kaffirs, do you wonder that our blood boils at the refusal of our just demands and that what we have done in the past is merely child's play to what we contemplate? A deputation is of course only the first step, but as Mr. Lloyd George said in a speech recently, 'Deputations are the most valuable means open to Ministers in this country.' We intend to instruct the Prime Minister by this means until he yields."

"That governments move only in answer to pressure is a political commonplace, we shall go on sending deputations until the matter is brought before the House. Then if his constituents do not stand by him, of course the new Government will retire and the new Government will be formed. Personally I believe that the change in the Government will come about on this question."

"We expect more from the Conservatives, simply because they will have learned the lesson given their opponents, and no doubt the very Liberal members who are now fighting us will, when the Conservatives come in, join forces with us to regain power. The hardest thing we have to fight is the stupidity of the Liberal Government. Everywhere the Liberal party—which is a parody on its name—stands for the supremacy of the male, women are to them subhuman. Their eyes are fixed on the Miltonian era, 'He for God only, she for God in him.'"

"The Cabinet is filled with members who are there because they happened to be in the last Cabinet; the House with members tied to tradition absolutely refusing to see the change in conditions, blind to the influence of women in the economic and political world. Prejudice blows so strong that even when they do see they refuse to let the spirit of the times become translated into everyday affairs."



"HE KNOWS HOW TO 'HANDLE 'EM."

PLAY CARNIVAL FOR CHILDREN

PAGEANTS PLANNED FOR THE HUDSON-FULTON FESTIVAL.

Many Thousands of Youngsters to Appear in Historical Tableaux and Games of Their Home Lands—Work of Training Them Already Far Advanced.

Several thousand children are already hard at work—or more properly hard at play—to perfect their part in the big Hudson-Fulton celebration.

One of the most interesting centres of practice as yet in operation is to be found at Saratoga Park, where there are four teams learning the intricacies of lacrosse, America's true national game. For this was the pastime of the aborigines with whom the French traders came in contact in the early days.

At Saratoga Park there are also many other groups working at play. Bow and arrow practice is one of the most fascinating forms of toil ever devised for miniature man, and a strong rivalry for popularity is the Indian snake dance.

This is but one small feature of the mammoth carnival of children being planned for the eighth day of the celebration, October 2. The children's festival committee, a complete organization, with wheels turning within wheels, has two main offices, at 1133 Broadway and 180 Montague street, Brooklyn, from which it directs its plans involving the participation of 200,000 or more children in New York city, intended to culminate in such a gorgeous exhibition of children's pageantry as was never seen before.

The day, in all the boroughs will be devoted to fete, and a chain of signal fires from mountain tops and elevated points along the length of the river will be lighted at 9 P. M.

This week the first number of the Holiday pageant, a pocket monthly edited by Dr. Seth T. Stewart, general director of children's festivals, which announces its purpose as "to suggest the worth while for our playtime, some educational values for our vacations, a possible social and civic advancement through devotion to the establishment of our holidays." The number is devoted to the unfolding of suggestive plans of work for October 2.

A thousand workers are employed in training the children in fifty centres in Greater New York. The committee is divided into departments which will oversee the various phases of the work, manual training, pageantry, folk dancing, art, publicity.

Leading social, dramatic, historic, civic and industrial associations are aiding with advice and volunteers from their ranks to oversee the practical training. The children who dance the dances will do them in the manner of the original and will be properly costumed. The children who make the floats for the pageants will do so under skilled instructors of manual training, and whether it be the legend of Hiawatha or a Dutch school scene or Captain Kidd's crew that is represented the representation will be accurate as well as the product of the children's hands.

National and patriotic societies are also assisting in procuring and developing representative plays among the children of the many nationalities. Schools, institutions, clubs, societies, athletic leagues and neighborhood leagues provide buildings or playgrounds for training at the various centres, though it is desired that each celebration shall take place in the open.

The general plan of programme, which is of course modified in each centre, is divided into three parts. The first manifestation is to be the preliminary parade in the morning, when in the several sections the hundreds of thousands of children will be simultaneously marching. In each section various groups will meet and march, displaying the banners, flags, floats they have made during the summer.

When all the groups of the section form up on marching line they thus present an exhibit of the summer's construction work and they pass on to the centre of the district, where the second feature of the programme, the historical, is shown.

In the offices of the committee can be seen the models of some of the tableaux and floats which will be copied by the children. The pageant of the Dutch settlement of the Hudson valley will be a large feature of the programme. The nature of the tableaux of the Congress of Nations will depend to a large extent on the nationality of the quarter's present inhabitants. The pageant of the Dutch settlement of the Hudson valley will be a large feature of the programme.

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CEDAR GROWING SCARCER

LITTLE OF IT LEFT TO GROW IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

The Small Trees Cut for Many Purposes—Cedar Boats Not Common—Mark in Demand and Much Lumber Killed by Its Removal—Odd Camp Carpenters.

Cedar of large size is very scarce in the Adirondacks, and is getting scarcer, partly because the young cedars are ruthlessly wasted. The small cedars, from two or three inches in diameter upward, have so many local uses and the native Adirondacker has so long had the habit of taking any tree that he wants, whether from private land or public, that few cedars are left to grow to full maturity. Now and then you see a cedar in a protected place that has grown to a diameter of eighteen inches or even two and a half feet, but a cedar above a foot in diameter is sufficiently rare in many parts of the Adirondacks to be an object almost of curiosity. The destruction of small cedars on public land goes on year after year almost unchecked.

Cedar is a favorite timber with the native not only because it lasts so amazingly for such things as fence posts and tent poles but also because it "works" so beautifully and is so decorative. A man skilled with the axe can split good seasoned cedar into long strips of almost any thickness that look as if they had been sawn and planed. With a good knife the process may be continued until a stick ten feet long and a foot in diameter is reduced to a ribbon. Before any other tool has touched the wood it has an almost satin surface. Boiled for a few hours it becomes as near plastic as wood can well be. In that condition it can be woven into baskets or bent into the most beautiful and effective knees for light canoes. It is better for this purpose than cypress, though the latter is also used.

Time was when the beauty and pliancy of the cedar and the ease with which it can be worked made it a favorite for the building of the beautiful Adirondack boats, the planks of which are in places only an eighth of an inch thick. In recent years, however, pine has been used instead of cedar for this purpose, partly because pine is cheaper and partly because cedar when the protecting surface of paint or shellac is removed by accident absorbs water, refuses to dry out effectually except after long seasoning in the sun or over a fire, and eventually becomes waterlogged. Pine lacks much of the beauty of the cedar and some of its more utilitarian virtues, but the boat builders seldom make cedar boats except at the order of some old fashioned customer.

All sorts of small ornamental articles are made of cedar by the professional and amateur cabinet makers and carpenters of the Adirondacks. No wood is better for the rustic furniture that guides and local carpenters make for use in permanent camps. Bedsteads, tables, chairs, desks and the like of cedar with the bark on will last with proper care for half a lifetime. Cedar also lasts wonderfully well for ornamental work, and the Adirondack carpenters handle it with the utmost skill and nicety.

The bark of the cedar is ruthlessly and wastefully used for decorative purposes. A standing tree a foot or more in diameter will be barked for ten feet in order that wood boxes, desks, tables and the like may have a "rustic" covering. The result is unmistakably beautiful, and the scars of the bark are so nicely fitted that they are almost invisible, but the destruction of timber is shocking to think of.

There is a Canadian cedar that furnishes the most beautiful and delightful carpet for a rough camp. Good sized trees are barked as they stand, and the bark is laid flat under a heavy stone or a large piece of such as ten feet long and six or seven feet wide may thus be used. The result is a carpet of mats, large and small, beautiful and appropriate in color, texture and pattern, and resistant to the feet. On parts of the floor that are not much used the moss that often grows on the bark will remain unspoiled. As a rough carpet it is as good as any new weeks in the season the carpet of cedar bark remains fresh and beautiful for the whole time. It has in addition to its beauty the virtue of a delicious odor.

SCHOOLS FOR STUTTERS. Special Course in Vienna—Some of the Requirements of the Pupils. From the Washington Herald.

Discussing the results of a recent session of Vienna said last night that there are classes in the public schools in Vienna to overcome the defects in speech of children. "The length of the course," said Dr. Senner, "is five weeks and instruction is given during two hours a day. The number of pupils in each class is limited to eight, as a class cannot be conducted successfully with a larger number. The children withdraw from other school attendance, as it is essential that they devote themselves exclusively to the study of the cure for stuttering. In order to be admitted to the classes the children must present medical certificates that they are free from any organic disease that would interfere with the progress of the treatment."

The cooperation of the parents, continued the Austrian physician, "is especially important to the success of the cure. During the period of the special instruction it is necessary that the children have a separate room at home where they can practice the exercises given them without any disturbance whatsoever. The parents must undertake to have the children practice the exercises at home for at least four hours daily, besides giving advice concerning their further instruction. The teacher is requested to try to encourage and make permanent the new habits acquired. Children who have taken the special course in stuttering are examined each month in order to determine what permanent results have been obtained."

Scott's Rebecca a Philadelphia Girl. From the Philadelphia Press.

"That book ought to have peculiar interest for Philadelphia people," said a bookseller at a well known second hand book store to a prospective customer who idly thumbed a copy of Scott's "Ivanhoe." "One of the characters in that book, Rebecca," he continued, "was drawn by Sir Walter Scott about a young Philadelphia girl. Miss Rebecca was a very beautiful girl, I lived near her when I was a boy, and I will remember the kind, unassuming, but beautiful girl. There must be a number of people who, like me, have seen and talked with Miss Rebecca for years and years. I am a school teacher anywhere within a radius of fifty miles who did not know that a description of her was in that book. I am sure that a few local readers of 'Ivanhoe' to-day know it."

STRANGE MICHIGAN ISLAND. Rise From Lake Orion Every Summer and Sinks Every Winter. Lake Orion correspondence Detroit News-Tribune.

One of the deepest mysteries to be found in this part of the State is the island that every summer comes to the surface of Lake Orion beyond Park Island, and every winter goes back again to the depths from whence it arose.

Its periods of appearance and disappearance are nearly regular. It comes to the surface about the middle of August and goes down again about February 15. What causes it to act thus is a question that has never been solved, and the best efforts that have been put forth to keep it with us or compel it to remain in the depths have been all without result.

On one occasion a number of farmers and teamsters resolved to put the island out of the floating business. In their efforts to do so they hauled many loads of stone and deposited them on it during the early part of the winter, believing that when it went down in February it would take down for good, weighted as it was with the stones. But the following August saw it bob up serenely from below—minus its load of stones.

At another time an effort was made to keep it on the surface and it was chained to the surrounding country with heavy log chains. When its time for departure came it departed—and the log chains departed with it. The log chains were never recovered.

The island is composed of soft mud and rushes, and there are some sceptical souls who attribute its formation and appearance and disappearance to the gathering of vegetation in one spot by the currents of the lake and its subsequent decay.

Back to the Morgan Horse. Attempts Being Made to Revive the Famous Vermont Breed.

Within the last few years a serious attempt has been made both by the Government and by individual breeders to revive the almost extinct Morgan strain of horses. Seventy-five years ago this strain stood second to none in popularity, and the strain degenerated through various causes until it became almost forgotten.

Some horse lovers there were, however, who had not forgotten the Morgan's name and who were determined to bring the finest and most distinctive type of horse America had produced, not excepting the less sturdy trooper. According to country life in America, they hoped to bring the Morgan back to his former preeminence and to breed a modern Morgan that shall prove to be our best farm horse.

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The original Morgan horse was born in Vermont about 1789, and was owned by Justin Morgan, farmer. This horse was used for all round farm purposes as well as for breeding, and on some special days when the local militia was to be reviewed because of his fine appearance he would be loaned to their commanding officer.

There has been much speculation about the real blood of this wonderful animal, but though many theories are held of his origin none of them has ever been accepted as authentic. It is generally believed, however, that there was much Arab and Barb blood in his makeup. Justin Morgan, as he was known, was his first owner, had several sons and daughters from various good mares, and these formed the basis of the family.

Early in the nineteenth century New England in general and Vermont in particular became famous for these horses. They were small but compact, well built, and very good roadsters, with powers of endurance little short of remarkable. They were noted also for symmetry, docility and intelligence and speed.

From Vermont they were distributed over the entire United States and a considerable portion of Canada, the blood entering into the light harness stock and having an effect of great value. The principal effect was the endurance and stamina which it gave, for with few exceptions it did not produce extreme racing speed.

The Morgans reached their highest fame between 1850 and 1870, but after that came near to perishing as a breed by continued crossing and re-crossing with the Hambletonians. The passion for speed at all costs in the light horse caused breeders to neglect conformation and quality, and even that stamina for long and continuous travel for which the Morgan was noted. The small size was also a fault when market requirements were considered.

The result was that Morgan mares were mated with standard bred stallions of other strains to get speed and increased size, and the Morgan type was very largely bred out. The standard bred horses were not of the Morgan type, and in many cases they were not desirable individuals for breeding purposes. Even today, when the Morgan is so much in demand, it is found on every hand. In the southern part of the State it is hard to find horses showing the Morgan type, but further north they are more common.

Believing that the Morgan characteristics were too valuable to the horse breeding industry to be lost the bureau of animal industry of the United States Department of Agriculture established a stud in cooperation with the Vermont Experiment Station to revive interest in the Morgan breed. The type selected was that of the old Morgan, with size and quality. With increased size the Morgan horse answers the requirements of the market for light horse and is a profitable horse for farmers to raise.